

Dr. Ramsey

THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1865. NO. 101

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year	\$10 00
" 6 months	5 00
" 3 months	2 50
Weekly, 1 year	\$3 00
" 6 months	2 00
" 3 months	1 00
Cash in advance.	

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
Ten lines or less, small type, or one-inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square, 1 day	\$ 1 00
1 " 1 week	3 50
1 " 2 " "	6 00
1 " 3 " "	8 00
1 " 1 month	10 00
1 " 2 " "	15 00
1 " 3 " "	20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column 1 month	\$20 00
" " 2 " "	30 00
" " 3 " "	40 00
Half Column 1 " "	30 00
" " 2 " "	42 00
" " 3 " "	50 00
One Column 1 " "	50 00
" " 2 " "	75 00
" " 3 " "	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to
J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

GENERAL NEWS.

Korace Greely has written a letter to the N. Carolina Negroes, in which he says: "Be hopeful. Be patient. Be diligent. Respect yourselves, and STAY WHERE YOU BELONG."

The Wayne-Reynier Trial has been closed in Richmond and Mr. John M. Reynier, was fined \$50 or sixty days in jail for his assault on Mr. Charles M. Wayne, editor of the Times.

Miss Sallie Partington, has retired from the stage.

Crop-estimates claim much attention; and the leading authority in the London Times sums up his estimates throughout the country as follows:

"Wheat will yield twenty six bushels per acre, or four below the average. Barley thirty two bushels per acre, or eight below the average. Oats thirty four bushels per acre, or fourteen below the average. Peas and beans will yield their average crop. Potatoes will yield unusually well. Hay will give an average crop. Pasture is singularly abundant.

A recent letter from General Lee, President elect of Washington College, to Judge Brockborough, states that he will be in Lexington on the 20th instant, to attend a meeting of the board of Trustees to be held on that day; and that he will enter upon the duties of his office at the opening of the session.

Kentucky has been Democratic by 3,492 in a Congressional vote. The Senate will stand 19 Union and 19 Opposition, and the House of Representatives 58 Opposition and 42 Union.

The Alabama state convention, assembled at Montgomery on the 12th. Ex-Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick, was elected President. The convention is largely composed of Union men and all seem anxious to get back into the Union. On the 15th the Convention by a vote of twenty-eight to thirty four voted against the repudiation of the State debt.

By the 1st of October, it is thought, communication by rail between Charleston and Columbia will be restored.

The rice crop in South Carolina is said to be abundant.

A young sister of Maggie Mitchell made her debut and only appearance on the stage, at the audit of her sister the other evening, in Cincinnati.

A man in Williamsburg, N. Y., rid himself of a scolding wife by placing her in an insane asylum.

The new hotel in St. Louis cost a million and a quarter.

A lady in Oregon, Mo., has been arrested for beating her husband to death.

The Empress Eugenia has a volume of poems in press.

John A. Bingham and C. L. Vallandigham are candidates for the United States Senate, from Ohio.

General Fremont intends to make his permanent residence in Missouri.

The State Debt of North Carolina is as follows:

Amount of debt before the war	\$13,619,500 00
Amount contracted since the war	16,596,485 61

Total indebtedness (excluding English debt) \$30,215,985 61

Resources of State are:

Stocks in railroads	\$6,516,500 00
Bonds on railroads & other corporations	3,117,780 88
	9,634,280 88

Balance \$20,681,695 73

The amount of the blockade debt in England is about £60,000.

Late arrivals from Arkansas, report all quiet.

Le Baron de Dedelet Rear Admiral of France is on a visit to New York.

The latest news from Brazil indicates a more vigorous prosecution of hostilities against Paraguay. The late rains had impeded military operations, but large armies were being raised by volunteering and conscription, and hostilities were soon to be resumed upon a more imposing scale.

The French fleet had left Portsmouth after a very successful round of fetes.

The most important items of news from the continent are the resignation of the Count Walewski as Senator; the announcement by the Paris Patrie that the French Imperial Government will in no event give its approval to the Austro-Prussian compact; and the formation of a new Portugal Ministry under Viscount De Castro.

The time for the disinterment and removal of the remains of Union soldiers buried in the Department of Virginia, is fixed for the first of October. Should there be any Federal troops near the places of disinterment, it is understood that Government wagons will be furnished for the removal of the bodies to the nearest railroad or steamboat points.

Ex-Senator H. N. Rice has been nominated by the Democracy of Minnesota for Governor of that State.

A bold and systematic attempt was made at Troy, on Wednesday of last week to flood the town with counterfeit one hundred dollar Treasury notes. Quite a number of them were successfully passed, although it is said the notes may be easily detected.

The colored folks of Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond are getting up, by subscriptions a "magnificent sword" for General Butler, to be presented as a testimony of their high appreciation of his distinguished services in the field.

A young lady of Chicago, hardly seventeen years of age, but very handsome and "an heiress of great expectations," with twenty thousand dollars already in her own right, left the parental roof on Tuesday morning last, to join her lover in Wisconsin, whom the old folks had disowned. Chicago is enjoying quite a "sensation" over the little domestic affair.

In the mandamus case in Montgomery County, Maryland, testing the constitutionality of the Registry law in that State, by agreement of counsel, the Judge dismissed the petition from which decision an appeal was taken. The Appellate Court will not decide it.

The capitalists of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, who have obtained the controlling stock in the New York and Erie, and Ohio and Mississippi Railways, have declared

their intention of double tracking the whole line from New York to St. Louis. This will be a work of great magnitude and when completed will breed effect, on travel and transportation east and west.

The Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer, in speaking of the improvements now going forward in that city, says that it would be difficult to convince any man of their extent and magnitude who was not actually there to see them.

Major Wilson, late of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, has left Richmond for New Orleans, where he intends to use every effort in order to charter a vessel for the purpose of enabling Louisiana, now residing in Virginia, whose pecuniary circumstances prevent them from returning, to secure a free passage to the old Pelican State. It is proposed to raise a fund for this purpose from among the merchants of New Orleans.

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 3 to 6 p. m. He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C. Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned will give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.
OFFICE—Register room in the Court House—Salisbury, 22, 1865. 11-76

THE

Underwriters' Agency

Of New York,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,

Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Hirsch will attend to the business.
Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.—d77 3m-pd

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL Assessments made in this collection district based upon a transactions which may have been carried on in Confederate currency, will be estimated as 100 dollars to one of United States currency for the period covering the assessments of the income tax for 1864.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor 3d District, N. C.

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price \$4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON
Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2nd-73-2m-1
Charter Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

WALTON HOUSE.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now putting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.
August 7th, 1865. 3mo 62.

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsythe, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do. Catawba, Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Wilkes, Ashe, Allegheny and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do. Caldwell, Burke, Mitchell and McDowell; 9th do. Yancey, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do., Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefor provided by law.

Special attention is directed to sections 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licenses can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss" plan, also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all material. The transportation of the material, will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads or Steamboats.

R. W. LASITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
41d95

FLOUR, FLOUR.

200 BARRELS FLOUR just received and for Sale.
McCUBBINS, FOSTER CO
Sept 19. '65. 31d

LATE PAPERS.

Those wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. B. MONTAGUES,
Quartermaster's Office,
Main Street.
1866

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetic, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c., &c., for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office.

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production*. But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. 16-69

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods.

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantle making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNICROSS,
Next to Michael Brown, Main St.
Aug. 26, '65-61.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

J. J. STEWART,

EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

The Election To-day.

The election to-day is an important one and every citizen should feel it his duty to vote, and we sincerely hope that when they vote that they will elect as their delegates to the Convention, Hon. Nat. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, Jr. It is unnecessary for us to speak earnestly here of the first named distinguished gentleman, for there is no opposition to him, but we would say one word more for the eloquent young man of Rowan, whose name is associated with his. The antecedents of Col. Jones are well known.—In the outset of the late rebellion Col. Jones was an earnest, honest Union man, and he raised his voice often but in vain to stop the surging tides of secession and war. Finding all his efforts vain, when North Carolina blew her first blast of war Col. Jones sprang into the ranks and soon wore his spurs on many a field. He filled every position with honor, credit and renown, and although a strict disciplinarian he was just, equitable, and humane. Returning home covered with scars he quietly subsided into private life, and showed his frankness and honesty of his name by promptly taking the oath of allegiance and returning to the former principles of his life. Called upon by numerous citizens in a manner that admitted of no denial, he became the standard bearer of that class of our fellow citizens that represent the wealth, intelligence, and character of the community. That class who wish to walk in the straightest path possible, to a full restoration of their civil and political rights, and who sustain the conservative views of President Johnson.

They selected him because they knew him to be capable, honest, high-minded, and possessing all those great qualifications that make him to-day the first young man of his age in Rowan, if not in the State. Whilst many endorse his views are active in his cause, there are a great many others who show an apathy in the matter which is highly reprehensible to say the least of it. If every friend of Ham. C. Jones, Jr., would vote to-day, his election would be assured by a large majority over Dr. Jones, P. A. Sifford or any other candidate in the field. We sincerely hope that such will be case and we call upon every one, who has the interests of the State at heart to deposit their ballots for him to-day.

Every means and exertions are used to defeat him—and slanders of a most insidious character have been disseminated throughout the country, among them one that he was an original secessionist, which is most unqualifiedly false. We do not charge here, be it understood, that his competitor has had ought to do with the spreading of these accusations. No we do not believe him capable of any such act, or even of approving it under any circumstances. For whilst consistency is not one of his virtues, untruthfulness to injure others has no place with him. What he has said of us we pardon, and attribute it all to a mind smarting under the anticipation of coming defeat. But still these means have been resorted to, and we notice also that as a last resort a pea-green ticket has been adopted for what purpose we are

unable to discern—unless it be as a type of the bilious character of the secret caucus to which he owes his nomination.

Let all vote to-day, and Ham. C. Jones, Jr., will be certain of election. Should it be otherwise however, and he be defeated, he will have gained much and lost nothing by the contest. Wherever his eloquent voice has been heard he has made friends, and his frankness has been admired, his loyalty trusted, and his principles approved, and he has established for himself a character that will endure to his credit when the election of tomorrow will be forgotten. The laurels that he has won in the contest will dim the lustre even of the crown of victory.

In conclusion, let us press all of his friends to do their duty to-day and the result will be an assured one.

WORK!

Let every friend of Ham. C. Jones, Jr., go to the polls to-day and see that he obtains a full vote. Those who wish tickets can get them at this office or at the various precincts.

VOTE!

Vote the whole ticket to-day. It is the ticket of Reconstruction and Pacification.

SHALL IT BE?

Shall it be, citizens of Rowan, that a secret caucus of some half dozen citizens shall dictate to-day to the people who shall be their delegates? We will not believe it, but on the contrary, let the seal of public condemnation be put upon all such proceedings and let the nominee of the people Ham. C. Jones, Jr. be that people's choice.

THE STRAIGHT TICKET.

Vote the straight ticket—Hon. Nat. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, Jr.; all who are in favor of a speedy return to civil law!

REPUDIATION.

One of the issues of the day is the question of the Repudiation of the State Debt. Those who advocate this policy evidently do so without due reflection. The obligations of honesty and good faith are as binding upon States as upon individuals. What man with the faintest vestige of principle would repudiate a private debt upon the plea of the Statute of Limitation? What State with a due regard for its fair fame would repudiate its obligations once entered into and attested in the most solemn manner possible? Mississippi did so upon some flimsy pretext and to this day there is no son of the State but blushes at the bare mention of her shame. North Carolina has ever been true to her obligations and she must be so to this her last and most sacred. It will not do to say that as this debt was created for the purposes of the war that therefore it is not binding upon the State. If the war was wrong, who are responsible? The people of the State unquestionably, and it will not do for them to alledge their own wrong to avoid their obligations. The advocates of repudiation assert that the question is not one of repudiation but only one of assumption, whether the State will assume this debt. This shabby subterfuge will not avail them. Gov. Vance was the head of the party which incurred this debt, and have not the people in elections since it was contracted approved it in the most emphatic manner? No! it was the solemn act of the people, and if they repudiate it there is not one among her citizens but will blush for it in the future. Equity demands that this debt should be sealed and paid according to the rates of which the bonds were issued. This would reduce the sixteen millions of war debt, to a sum not exceeding three millions. This addition to the liabilities of the State will certainly not prove a serious burden to it. It is in fact less than it subscribed to the Central Rail Road. Let us prove to the world that though unfortunate, we are still honest. Let us follow the example set us by the noble State of Alabama, whose Convention has refused by a large majority to repudiate its debt.

The Contrast.

Can there be any hesitancy in the mind of any patriotic citizen as to who should be the subject of their choice to day. Ham. C. Jones, Jr. and I W. Jones: the latter is not in any point to be compared to the former. Let every one then vote for Hon. Nat. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones.

TO THE POLLS.

Go to the polls to day, for it is your duty to vote. The issues are important and upon your voice perhaps, depend those issues. If a friend of Ham. Jones is too lazy or too negligent to vote to-day, he will some time or other regret it.

Raise Cotton.

The farmer who directs his attention to the raising of cotton, is a wise one.—The farmer who succeeds in raising cotton, will soon get rich. Cotton will bring us gold and silver. Then by all means let our farmers raise cotton.

NEAT BUT NOT GAUDY.

"Neat but not gaudy as the devil said when he painted his tail pea green." So exclaim the radicals at the sight of their bilious ticket, fit emblem in its color of those who support it, and who one day will regret their verdancy.

COMMUNICATION.

EDITOR BANNER:

SIR:—In an editorial article in your paper of yesterday written by your associate, it is declared that I, in a letter to Mr. Bruner which could be produced, used this language, "Do you dare impeach my loyalty or devotion to the Southern Confederacy." I called on Mr. B. yesterday to produce the letter, but he could not, and was not certain that I used the language imputed to me in your editorial. He said however, that he had written an article to appear in to-day's paper in which he would retract what he had said, but his weak, evasive article, was no retraction at all,—but rather a futile attempt to justify himself in an inference which he had drawn by some means or other. In this matter Mr. Bruner cannot escape the charge of falsehood, for he must be aware that he who asserts that which he does not know to be true, is just as guilty of falsehood as he who asserts that which he knows to be false.

Below will be found a note from Dr. Cole, the author of the charge in the editorial which explains itself and exonerates him from any blame except imprudence, and is entirely satisfactory to me so far as he is concerned.

BANNER OFFICE,

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 21, 1865.

Dr. I. W. JONES:

SIR:—In the meeting on the 18th inst. in the Court House, you in the midst of a public speech called upon me to produce some certificates, of the existence of which I never heard. On being called upon the second time, as in the published report of the proceedings, published in the Banner of the 19th, I said to you—you are mistaken. I have no such certificates, and I suppose your error in thinking so arises from the fact of my having stated to a friend of yours, that during the first draft, you had written to a citizen here, in which you demanded in an indignant tone if he "dare impeach your loyalty to the Southern Confederacy." I was informed of this by an honorable, respected and truthful citizen of this place, and in making the statement I did so from what I understood him to say was the meaning and intentions of your letter, I find that I went too far and unwillingly said that for which I have no support. I was misled by misunderstanding my informant and therefore made the charge I did. The true explanation is that the gentleman told me he drew inference, that such was your object in writing to him and I stated as a fact simply what was an inference of my honored friend.

I am anxious in this matter to do what is right. I am anxious that you should not be misrepresented but that in the columns of this paper at least naught but truth should appear. As I understand you have the letter the meaning of which was misunderstood by my friend, I would state to you that the columns of this journal are at your service to make

such an explanation of the matter as you may deem fit.

Very Respectfully

your obedient servant

W. H. COLE.

Associate Editor.

From the above it will be seen that this foul slander is nailed to the counter.

Respectfully,

I. W. JONES.

SALISBURY, Sept. 20, 1865.

EDITOR BANNER: I have read the above furnished me in "proof" by Dr. Cole, and I would state that so far as I am concerned, the charge of Dr. Jones is undeniable false, and I repeat here what I said in my letter yesterday: that I received such a letter from Dr. Jones, and that the inference I drew from that letter was that he demanded of me if I dare question his loyalty to the Confederate Government. I mentioned the fact to Dr. Cole, and he proclaimed it at the meeting, at the same time telling him I had the letter among my papers. I instigated a search for it, but not finding it, suppose it must have perished among the ruins of my office when visited by Gen. Stoneman's men. Dr. Jones stated to me on Tuesday last that he had the letter and believed he had my answer to it, and called the names of several persons to whom he had shown them both. I was anxious on that day to obtain copies of them for publication in order to do him the justice he claims of me. And after the search alluded to above, sought Dr. Jones at Mr. Boyden's office and elsewhere for that purpose, but did not find him. If he has them, his best vindication is to publish them. Until then, I would call attention to the fact that the dispute is only on one point, to wit: the literal language employed by Dr. Jones and understood by me as having reference to his loyalty to the Confederate Government. He told me on Tuesday that the language of his letter was, "did you mean" (in the conversation on the street) "to impugn my motives, or only to question the propriety of my talk" at the Post Office? And that my answer disclaimed assailing of his motives, and declared reference only to the propriety of the talk made by him at the Post Office.

In my letter yesterday, as I also did to Dr. J. on Tuesday last, I said "I do not consider the precise language material." Let us take it as given by Dr. Jones himself—"did you mean to impugn my motives?" What motives? Those which actuated him in the talk at the Post Office. What was that talk? Why, that the Confederate arms and cause were bound to fail in a merely defensive warfare. It is impossible for me to define the motives of such a talk, as it also is for any one else. My idea at the time was that he had been reading some scrap of history, and was only letting off the gas generated thereby. Perhaps he himself would find it difficult to assign a rational motive. In any case, I touched not his motives, but only admonished him as a friend on the "impropriety" of such talk as calculated to weaken the hearts and unnerve the hands of our people, &c. Thereupon he turns on me and says, "do you mean to impugn my motives?" What did he mean by that question? I thought he had reference to his loyalty. If not, then, what did he mean?—The only clue we have to this mystery is to be found in the peremptory demand of the Doctor whether I meant to impugn his motives. He was indignant at something. I understood it as having reference to his loyalty to the Confederacy, and if there is any other natural inference I do not know what it is. I submit it most confidently to a fair discerning public. If they sustain me, they will at the same time convict Dr. Jones of a miserable quibble about mere words for the purpose of bolstering a consistency to which he is not entitled. If I am sustained, then, on whose counter is the falsehood nailed? This I also submit to a discerning public. And what becomes of all the Doctor's absurd and ridiculous blustering on this subject? It affords a fit theme for the mental operation of those who are fond of reasoning from cause to effect.

As regards the retract Dr. Jones says I promised to make, it only had reference to the language alluded to above, and was fully met in my letter of yesterday.

J. J. BRUNER.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Norfolk Post of Friday says: Jefferson Davis was yesterday transferred from his confinement in prison to a room in Carroll Hall, in Fortress Monroe. The change was made necessary, owing to the declining health of the late President. Carroll Hall is, perhaps the most comfortable building in the fort, and instead of being limited to a port-hole view of the world, Mr. Davis will now be enabled to survey the entire parade ground from his prison window.

HORSES AND MULES LOANED TO THE PEOPLE.—We are gratified to state that Maj. Gen. Ruger has consented, at the request of Gov. Holden, that those persons to whom animals have been loaned by the Quartermaster's Department, for the purpose of getting in their crops, and who are in indigent circumstances and unable to purchase animals, will be permitted to retain them until the first day of November next. Persons, however, who are able to purchase, or who have animals of their own, will be liable to have government animals in their possession called in and sold, whenever such action may be deemed necessary by the department.—*Raleigh Standard.*

LOCAL.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

In the report of cases of the Freedmen's Bureau, published in yesterday's paper, we find the following decision: "Elias, (colored) says some citizens tried to take his gun away from him, saying, black men had no right to guns."—Gave Elias a line addressed to citizens and officers, saying, that he had a right to the same."

We think this must be an error, as we see agents of the Bureau elsewhere have decided just the reverse. We believe the civil authorities claim that the State law against free colored persons having fire-arms in their possession, is still in force, and under this supposition, last week, the worthy Intendant of Police, fined a boy named Jack for carrying weapons. As this is a question of some importance, we hope that the proper authorities will decide it. To bring it to their attention is the only reason why we mention it here.

TO-DAY:

To-day let there be a full vote polled in Salisbury. If the friends of Ham. C. Jones, Jr., will interest themselves sufficiently so as to vote, his election is assured.

C. O. D.—The New Hampshire Superior Court has decided that an Express company delivering a parcel with cabalistic "C. O. D."—collect on delivery—may allow a person to whom it is consigned a reasonable time to open the package and determine whether he will receive it or not. The rule heretofore has been that no examination could take place—the receiver must take the package and pay for it without the opportunity to determine whether it contained what he had ordered or not—*Chicago paper.*

General Lee's Pardon.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 12th has the following interesting information relative to the application for pardon made by General Lee and the generous course pursued in relation thereto by Lieutenant General Grant. The *Whig* says:—

Upon the appearance of President Johnson's proclamation of amnesty, or not long thereafter, General Lee determined to avail himself of its invitation to apply for special amnesty. Whether in coming to this determination he was actuated by motives of interest or by a desire to influence those who would be governed by his example, there is no occasion for us to express an opinion. We happen, though, to know that General Lee never failed to dissuade those who, considering themselves proscribed by being expected from the amnesty, meditated expatriation, from carrying any such purpose into execution. He urgently counselled all who approached him on the subject to remain in the country, encouraging them to hope that by acquiescence in the new condition of affairs and an energetic effort to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the State, Virginia could again be made the abode of prosperity and happiness.

His application for pardon, if we are not mistaken, had been prepared, and was about to be transmitted to Washington, when a super-servicable judge, holding a federal court at Norfolk, caused an indictment to be found against him, with a number of other distinguished gentlemen, for treason. Thereupon General Lee, instead of forwarding his application to Washington, enclosed it to General Grant, with a note calling his attention to what had been done at Norfolk, and remarking that if, according to his (General Grant's) understanding of the articles of capitulation, he (General Lee) was liable to indictment and prosecution for treason, then he did not feel at liberty to make the application for pardon. But if General Grant's understanding were the reverse, then General Lee would be obliged to him if he would forward the petition to the President. General Grant, if we have not been misinformed, responded to General Lee's note promptly, and in the most complimentary and friendly terms, enclosing a letter he had addressed to Washington in forwarding the petition, taking the ground that, under the terms of the sur-

render, the proceeding at Norfolk was wholly inadmissible. This brought to a sudden close the plan of Judge Underwood to make his name immortal by associating it with a trial in which Robert E. Lee occupied the prisoners dock, and at the same time brought General Lee's petition before the President in the mode most agreeable to himself and most honorable to his successful antagonist. The same writer says:

Rumors reach me just as this despatch leaves of a very private dinner given at Millward's Hotel, in this city, last evening, to the rebel General Joseph E. Johnston, at which a large number of men of loose though pretentious loyalty assisted. Hero worship, I hear, constituted the warp and woof of the entertainment. General Johnston is understood to have accepted the presidency of the Danville Railroad.

A ward "Strikes Ile."

SALT RIVER BORINS, 65.

MY DEAREST BETSY JANE: Here I am as slick as greas, out of the reach of the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," as the Poet sez. Ef anybody enquires to Baldinsville about Artemus Ward, that used to be some in the Show Bizness, say to them with a tear in Thy I, Artimous (that's the Greek speell of my name) the great showman is dead—that is to ignoble persons. Tell them Artemus is no more Artemus, but "a body corporated;" tell 'em Betsy Ward is no more the wife of the captain of the Baldinsville zilishly, but a lady. Betsy Jane, I've struck ile! I'm as rich as Creasus. My ile will spirt up a stream 2 hundred feet hi, and as thick as the main mast of the ironides.

O Betsy, what a site of mean work I've dun in my past career! To think that I used to handle the Bo Constric-tors and other reptile snakes, in my show and all for no use. I got poor and popper, while the snakes and tigers got fat; and at last the desky rebs confiscated my show, an "Othelly's occupation was gone."

This is a kold world, Betsy—perticularly where there's no ile. When I got poor, (cauz how I was too good nautred like father Abram, and let the boys into my show without payin,) even my monkey made mouths at me, and I was a wax figger myself—that is, I was patience on a monument. But nobody "saw it" but me. Now its different—Shakespeare, or some other wise theologun, sed some is born grate, and some win grateen, by a pack of cards or a horse race, and the rest git big by axident. Now I didn't win it, or git it thrust into me, but I bored it out of the stuns of Salt River, with a government organ.

Borin is of two kinds—borin for corporation, (that's for the money,) and afterwards for the ile. Wal, you seed I bored myself out of A. Ward into a grate Company, called the "Oleaginous Saline Carboniferous Indication Company." I tell you privitly, that name took splendid. We—that's me, and Artemus and Artimous and Mr. Ward—opened an ofiss, and from Mondy morn till Sandy dawn we brokt the shares.

Our Company was organized to wit—it had 17 millions of shares at 2 sents a share, and one sent "reserved for working capital." We garrantied every thing. We told the neosboys and other conter-bans that we had the "royalty" and "ice simple" of the ile on Salt River. We tole 'em we was aposed to aristockrisy and big shears. We tole 'em the shears was "limited"—so they was, to our treasury. Our shears went up to 17 dollars and 14 1/2 cents in 4 days? We sold out and started another, and this was the way we went on, till the vale of Salt river was bored like a pepper box.

Betsy Jane, I've giv you the modis operandy of striking ile. The man wot got rich on wot 9 talers giv him, and inscribed patriotically on his Buggy, "Nine Talers made me a man," was a fool long side the Wards. I'm coming to Baldinsville soon to close up thine undistinguished career, and open in B. st. ing a establishment worthy of Betsy Jane. Tell Zeke Biglow to make a Coach 4, and put on the pannel a Orger as big as a main mast of a ship. I inten to make the codfish riggins pale their ineffectool fires, as the postle says. The Artemas corporation sends thee a olea genius farewell kiss. No more at present. From thy dearest luv.

ARTEMAS WARD.

NOT INCLINED TO KISS THE ROD.—A southern officer writes humorously to the Mobile Register in reply to the accusation of a northern newspaper that the southern people still praise their own generals and neglect to praise those who have saved the republic. He thinks the Yankees must have queer ideas about southern human nature if they expect anything different, and says:

"Nordo I sing psalms to the Union generals for saving the republic, for at the time the thing was done it struck me they saved the wrong one. It may be that I ought to feel grateful to the generals who thrashed me and all my friends with an inch of our lives, but, in the language of Mr. A. Ward, 'I don't see it in those lamps.' We all admire the artistic beauty of the style in which the Union generals put us through; we make no attempt to suppress or disguise the fact that the thing was done handsomely in point of skill; but to denounce us as a set of ungrateful sons of guns because we don't extend our ink and eloquence in constantly saying so, would be called in some countries a premeditated attempt to add insult to injury."

In Georgia the persons holding cotton, are sending it to market.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Siffard for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865.—dtes1

SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Dogueian Artists, Hotel keepers, Live-ry Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all vendors of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith.

THOMAS McNBELY, CLK.

Sept. 11, 1865.

FOR SALE

At Blackwood & Co's.

Auction room on the 21st Sept. one good Piano Forte.

Salisbury, Sept. 19 '65. 41-d

STOLEN.

ON Sunday night from Providence Church a young mare, three years old, collar marks on her shoulders, a clay bank, about fifteen hands high, flax mane and tail. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the property and the apprehension of the thief.

P. TREXLER.

Salisbury, Sept. 19 '65.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright.

PUBLISHERS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIES of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammar, also English's Latin Grammar and Caesar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Book-sellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

Aug. 10th

65—3mo.

DR. JOSEPH F. BOARD.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM.

BOARD & CUNNINGHAM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)

NEW BERN, N. C.

Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS.

Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. In adts

SWEEPSTOWN, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES, 121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C. Robert R. Sweeney, Suml. G. Murphy, New York City. Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmers Bank, Greensboro N. C. Jan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C. Geo. W. Swenson, Saw River, N. C.

July 5-66m

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

ARRIVING DAILY.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS, MOURNING GOODS;

Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear an ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,

Domestics,

Crockery,

Cutlery,

Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERGENT SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sul-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER.

August 8 1865. Cowan's Brick Row Main St. 41-63

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Span Cotton assorted, No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladies' & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865.

41-63—

A Desirable Residence FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY, the house and lots in the North Ward of the town of Salisbury, formerly occupied by A. Myers. The dwelling house contains eight comfortable rooms. The grounds contain nearly a whole square, well and handsomely improved, comprising all necessary out-buildings. Possession given immediately.

Sept. 20, '65.

Apply to W. M. MYERS.

71-d.

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Emmiss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,

RIBBONS,

SHOES and GAITERS,

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865-66.

Ribbons, Millinery and Sewing Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Satins, Velvets, Riches, Flower, Feather, Straw Bonnets, Hats, &c.

No. 237 and Lots of 239 B. More St.

BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. 41-63—

AT AUCTION

On Thursday 21 Sept. 1865, one fine double sear-

ed carriage by

BLACKWOOD & CO.

Sept. 19, '65. Auctioneers.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

A PROCLAMATION BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsythe will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose

one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnston will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Bathurst and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watanga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.
The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 44, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make

returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office. Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865: First—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the United States, and protection of the United States, and joined the military forces of the pretended Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the United States from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil employment or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not heretofore kept and maintained the same in good faith. That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of the pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with agencies of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offense from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 28th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.
LAWSON HAMES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

We are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N.C. Railroad, about 45 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1 mode 2

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

Books—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Wells's Philosophy, Willard's U. S. History, Abernethy's Intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Sullivan, Metcalf's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Reader No. 2 & 3, Town's Grammar school reader, Black's Lessons, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis's practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.
McNEELY & CO.

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.
Apply to Ransom Jacobs, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. dtw8—w214

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23. Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865 74-1

DR. M. WHITEHEAD.

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

Salisbury Male Academy

His School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1865. 2 wd2w

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.
Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865